Campus

MIDDLEBURY, VT
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OCTOBER 8, 1982

Day care blues (p. 8)

At long last

Renovations near completion

By Erik Schmidt

The long, often inconvenient wait is almost over. The Memorial Field House's new interior will be finished by November 1, with the remaining exterior construction and landscaping to be completed by November 30, according to Thomas Lawson, Athletic Director.

It was originally stated that completion would coincide with the opening of school this past September. When asked about the cause of the delay, Lawson first attributed it to "bad weather and material delivery delays," but went on to comment that "we had really only hoped that a September 1 (completion) could be achieved."

"But it was really too tall a request," Lawson said. "It became a situation where we wanted it so badly that we began to think we could really achieve it, but it was actually more of a wish than a plausible idea."

Lawson went on to say that although there has been a slight inconvenience both to Field House users and to the construction workers, both of whom have had to work around each other, "everything has gone remarkably well: It's great that they (the builders) have been able to work around our program, and that I didn't have to cancel fall sports in order for them to finish."

Lawson also noted that any inconvenience will be more than made up for by the "new" building, which will stress "efficiency and flexibility," not to mention aesthetics. When the building is done, the first thing students will become aware of is that access will be limited to only the first and second floor front entrances, eliminating unauthorized entry and controlling "traffic" within.

Student access will be on the second floor only, where upon entering the student will have to present his or her ID card. If the student is not on a team, this lobby area will also serve as an issue area where towels will be distributed. Public access will be similar but on the first floor level.

Other major improvements include the more efficient use of space and power. The new building will be completely insulated and will implement a solar heating panel on the outside of its south wall, providing forced air base board heat. Along with a new ventilation system, air circulation fans will drive hot air collected near the ceiling of the gym back down. The gym will also have a new lighting system whereby less lights are needed but more illumination is provided. Air will also be heated by collection of unused heat from runoff shower water.

In a similar fashion, unused space is now being utilized. New facilities will include three or four classrooms with dividers for compartmentalization, two multi-purpose gymnasiums also with dividers, and a storage area.

Locker rooms have been expanded with the addition of a womens and two faculty locker rooms. New inter-connected team rooms have been added to facilitate flexibility. By opening or locking doors, there can now be as few as one or as many as six team locker rooms on the second floor and between one and three on the first.

A new weight room has also been installed and the training room has been expanded to include a "wet area" for whirlpools and washing. The training room has new therapy equipment, and the team issue room has been expanded to include two windows, rather than one as in the past. The hockey rink has been changed with the addition of a rink manager's room and a skate room. The ski team will have its own room.

Food for thought

Starr and Ginevan address Forum

By Maureen Heacock

Last Sunday's Student Forum meeting revolved around the matter of Food Services. Gary Starr, Director of Food Services, and David Ginevan, Associate Treasurer of the College, were present at the question and answer session.

Questions from the students centered on three major issues: the possibility of getting a new computerized checking system to replace the current one, the cost of the food, and its quality.

Ginevan addressed the first and second subjects. He said that Starr has proposed a computerized checking system for the past two years, which he has turned down. Although admitting that it would probably save the College "alot of money," Ginevan feels that the issue is more a moral than financial one. "I like to think we can rely on the honor of Middlebury students to make the present system work," he said.

Abuses of the current system include students eating in more than one dining hall per meal, and guests of students eating in the dining halls without paying. The change to computers would effectively halt the first problem; the second problem, and probably more financially important one, could still be easily avoided. "If you let someone in now who doesn't show you his ID card, what's to stop you from letting someone go by without inserting his card in a little black box?" Ginevan said.

Starr, on the other hand, supports the computerized system. "With that sort of method, I would know precisely how many people we were feeding. Now, I really have no idea," he said. Also, he feels checkers are needlessly harassed, a situation that would be eliminated with a computer. "People get angry at a computer, but they don't stand and argue with it," he said.

The computer system would cost approximately $20,000. It would probably pay for itself within a year.

A motion, proposing that there be no recommendation of the computer system, was passed. The motion urged more consistency in the present policy of showing ID cards, and more responsibility on the part of the checkers to turn away people without ID cards.

Ginevan also discussed the cost of food. When the question came up asking why students should pay for eating 21 meals a week, when most eat only 14 to 16, Ginevan responded, "Our food budget is computed on the assumption that only 60 percent of the meals prepared are eaten. If we assumed that all the students ate all the meals, your food costs would be much greater."

Discussion also touched on quality of the food. One student asked how the quality of the food at Middlebury compares to that at other schools. Said Starr, "I think we serve comparable food." The lack of variety in the entree was criticized, but Starr said that, "We are restricted by the quantity we must make, by the number of dining units we operate, and by the equipment we have." Starr says that trays and silverware will soon be put by the salad bar in Proctor, so that those who want only salad will not have to wait in the line for the entree.

The only other business at the meeting was the ratification of the three students nominated to the Programs Abroad committee. The nominations were unanimously ratified.

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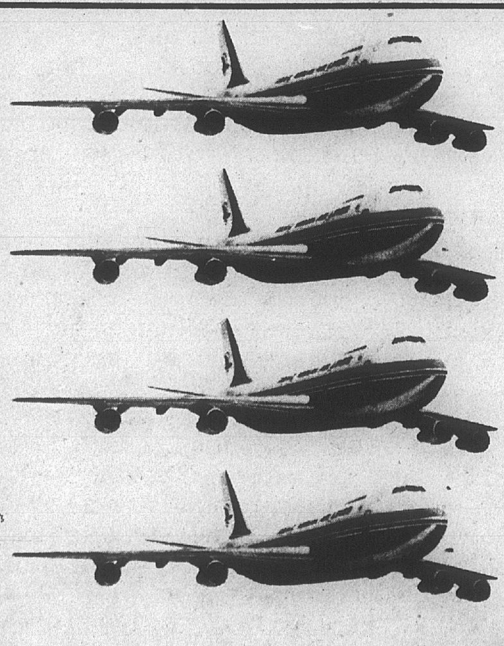

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Unearthing winter in Illinois

By Kate Champion

When planning a Winter term away from Middlebury, many students imagine studying ancient history in the Greek Islands, or marine biology in the Caribbean. But how many have considered spending four weeks in the dirt of Illinois?

Middlebury College is again participating in a Winter term program at the Kampsville Archaeological Site. The site is located on the Illinois River, about one and a half hours north of St. Louis. According to David Andrews, Professor of Sociology-Anthropology, it is "the first permanent archaeological site in the U.S.A."

College students participating in the program, some with no archeological experience, will be taught how to dig and how to prepare reports on the artifacts unearthed on their individual plots of ground. In addition, the students will be responsible for laboratory work, involving cleaning, labeling, and finally analyzing the artifacts.

One of the reasons that the program has flourished is the flooding of the Illinois River. The Archaeological Center is spreading into homes sold by former residents of the town. Already there is a library, a museum, several dining halls and at least seven student dormitories.

There are certain requirements for spending a Winter term away, therefore some restrictions on enrollment do exist; however, Andrews wants to send as many students as possible to Kampsville. The price for four weeks, from Jan. 2 to Jan. 28, is approximately $750; applications from students who are not in the fall section of Introductory Sociology and Anthropology, are due the first week of October.

Alum to lecture on broadcasting

Frank Sesno '77, former WRMC News Director, will return to Middlebury on October 18. Sesno will deliver the first Robert W. Van de Velde Jr. '75 Memorial Lecture. The lecture, dealing with the current state of broadcast journalism, will be presented in Proctor Lounge at 4:15 P.M.

Until this past January, Sesno served as the European correspondent for the Associated Press Radio Network. He was appointed White House correspondent for A.P. News in November, 1981.

Careers in finance

There will be a Career Seminar sponsored by Career Counseling and Placement on Friday, October 22 in Upper Proctor Lounge at 4 P.M. It will consist of an alumni presentation on careers in finance. A question and answer session will follow.

Counseling schedules discussions

The Counseling Service is offering the following group discussions:

Growth and Interpersonal Issues for Middlebury Men: It will discuss with men, women, and parents who the service is, and what society expects it to be, dilemmas of Middlebury men, and other topics of interest. Thursdays, 4-5 P.M. beginning September 30 for seven weeks. Sign up in advance at the Counseling Services office. Led by Gary Margolis.

Growing Up with a Problem Drinker: How to Survive and Succeed: For students who have lived with a problem drinker (parents, sibling, friend). The discussion will focus on how that feels and affects the student's life, and ways to create a personal plan and response to the situation. Sign up in advance at the Counseling Services office. Thursdays, 7-8 P.M. beginning October 7 for seven sessions. Led by Gary Margolis and Yonna McShane.

Northern Studies expands

By John Owen

In response to student interest, the Northern Studies Program is in the process of expanding the possibilities open to Northern Studies majors. The department hopes to add new tracks in the Economics, Political Science, and Sociology-Anthropology departments.

Anne Hartmann, administrative coordinator for the program, said that there is an agreement between Northern Studies and each of the departments involved, but she said there is "still the matter of deciding which of the courses need to be taken. This will take time."

Oran Young, Adjunct Professor of Political Science, and the chairmen of the above-mentioned social science departments will meet to discuss the situation this fall.

Hartmann said, "Northern Studies majors have found that they want to do more with the social sciences." She continued, "There are more questions than just those of hard science in Alaska. People making decisions must also take into consideration the economic and social conditions of the area."

"In Alaska, biologists are a dime a dozen," she said. According to Hartmann, a Middlebury Northern Studies major who has followed one of the social science tracks would have a leg up on his competition, by having more substance to his degree.

Current requirements for the Northern Studies major include following a major track of five or six courses in biology, geography, or geology; and spending either one or two semesters during Junior year at the Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott, Vermont, about 70 miles northeast of Middlebury.

Hartmann is a new addition to the Middlebury faculty this year. As coordinator of the Northern Studies program, she is in charge of the program and advises all Northern Studies majors. Hartmann is also in charge of the Program's seminar series and other details, including the budget. She graduated from Middlebury in 1980 as a Northern Studies major with a biology track; she also studied Russian at the summer school for two years.

In the fall of 1981, Hartmann worked as a translator for Russian fishing boats. The following spring, she served as a fisheries biologist for the National Marine Fishery Service. It was after working aboard South Korean fishing vessels in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea, that she became interested in the social and political aspects of Northern Studies.

Jazz upcoming at Mead

Jazz performer Cecilia Smith and Berklee Jazz Artists will perform her original works through musical styles of John Coltrane, Charlie Parker, and Lionel Hampton. This performance will be held on Saturday, October 15, in Mead Chapel at 8:15 P.M. Tickets will be sold at Upper Proctor.

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Campus

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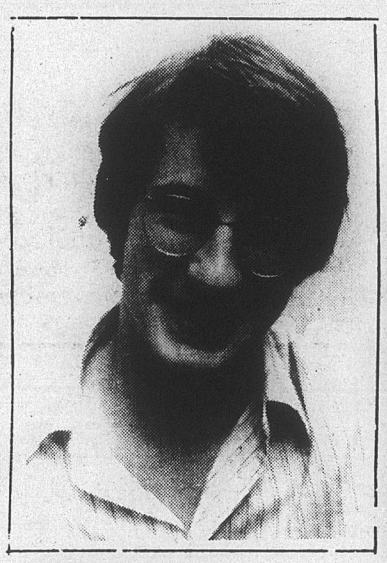
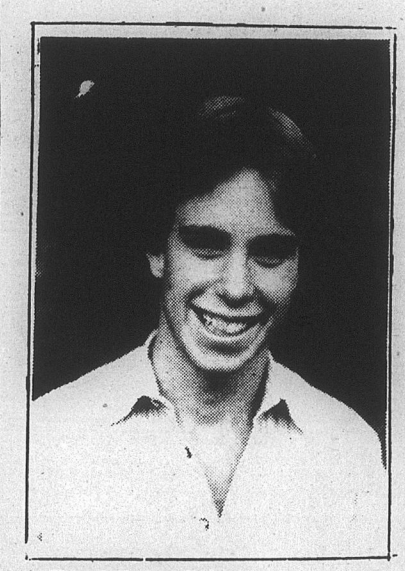
What's your pet peeve?

By Beth Clark

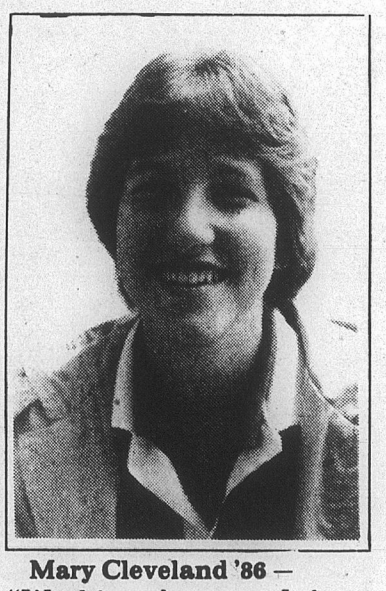


Marc Stanley '84 –
"Math 213 computer assignments for sure. 12:15 Proctor lines on Mondays. Cliques. One of the worst, though, for sure is my girlfriend smoking in my face. WRMC DJ's who talk too much while I'm trying to study. Shinsplints and Premeds. Lack of sleep."



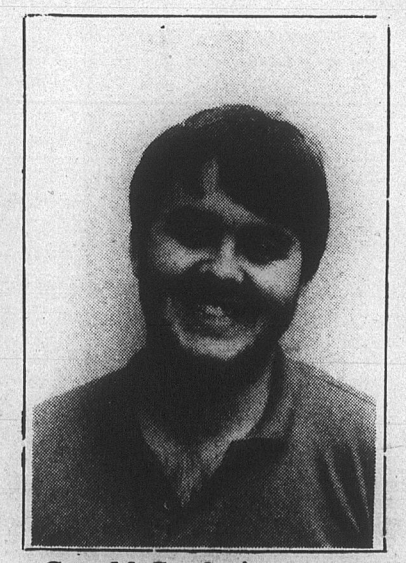
Brad Schildt '86 –
"Pot smoke in my room. 8:15 discussions on Mondays. Junk mail that looks like a letter. A lack of snow."

Marion MacKenzie '85 –
"Miscelaneous flyers strewn carelessly in the mailroom. I could rant about the housing situation here...Unendingly dull conversations about diets and dietary problems in the Dining halls and general campus areas."

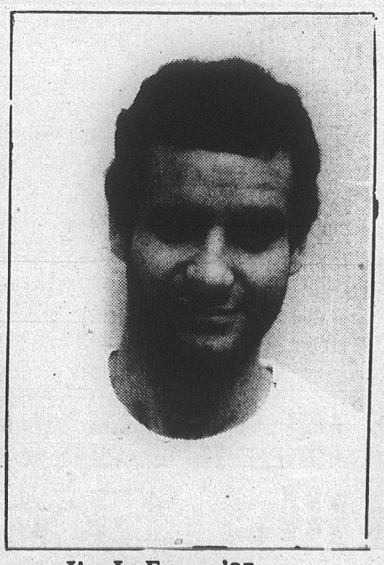


Mary Cleveland '86 –
"Washing lettuce. I hate washing lettuce. Having to study over October break. I hate breaking a nail because I just stopped biting them."

Susan Kretschmar '86 –
"I hate dark empty mail boxes and cleaning the bathroom; thank goodness I don't have to do it at school—All that long hair in the sink. Um...Rhode Island accents. Proctor food."



Greg McCarthy '83 –
Smokers. People who complain about Proctor food. Physics majors bother me. Having to be phoney to be accepted around here...I hate loving girls so much."



Jim LaFronz '85 –

Chris Byers '86 –
"Guys that talk like Valley girls really bother me. I also hate soda machines where there is too much syrup and not enough bubbles. I hate getting tons of junk mail and no letters, especially candidates literature. Upperclassmen who treat freshmen like second class citizens!"

People who say "like" and "you know" all the time. Fish nights at Proctor. Being one of the only people at Middlebury with brown hair and brown eyes. Doing my checkbook, and also, paying a three dollar cover charge for going into the Alibi for 15 minutes. And people who mock N.J. and say "What Exit?"

"Donation Gastronomique": the 5 percent solution

By Ed Hurley

Aided by local restaurants, the Sheldon Museum of central Middlebury has launched an ambitious "Second Century Fund" for major restorational needs. Incorporated as the Sheldon Art Museum, Archaeological and Historical Society, this non-profit, private organization houses many valuable historical objects from 19th century Vermont.

The three-story, 18 room brick house, built in 1828, is in need of many basic restorational needs. "You can even see daylight!," exclaimed the museum's curator, Nina Mudge, in reference to cracks in the building's ceilings and walls.

The first half of the fund drive has raised an emergency $30,000 for "immediate needs such as a new main support beam," explained Adele Pierce, fund director for the museum. Most of this money was raised through large gifts and the Board of Trustees.

The second phase of the fund, now under way, is an attempt to raise an additional $30,000 from the community at large. According to Pierce, "we're looking for contributions of any size."

To aid in the preservation of this historical site, several Middlebury restaurants have volunteered to contribute 5% of their meal checks to the fund drive, if the Sheldon Museum is mentioned. The Middlebury Inn, Fire and Ice and Sugar House restaurants have all volunteered for this "Donation Gastronomique" which began September 15 and runs until November 1. In addition, today only, Fri. Oct. 8, Mr. Up's will donate 5% of all lunch and dinner checks to the fund drive, even if the Sheldon Museum is not mentioned.

The museum was founded in 1875 by Salisbury, Vermont native Henry L. Sheldon. At various times Sheldon owned a bookstore, ran an oyster saloon, and owned a musical instrument business. Today, the museum houses Sheldon's original collection but has expanded to include 19th century material from all of Vermont.

For a small admission fee, trained tour guides take visitors through the parlor, kitchen, library, card room, and bedrooms of the house. All the rooms are authentically furnished and decorated with antiques.

The museum also houses a library and research center which holds every newspaper published in Middlebury from 1801 to present, and over 30,000 letters, books, diaries, maps and photographs.

Financial Director Pierce said the museum operates on a modest endowment, awards from federal agencies and admission fees. The needed renovations will be paid for from the anticipated $30,000 gained from the present fund drive. This money will go to adding installation, preserving quilts, clothes and books, replacing and fixing windows, installing a modern security system, and increasing the scope and number of community services.

Running into problems

By Maureen Heacock

The Town of Middlebury has become sufficiently upset at the problem of people jogging in the streets that it is considering passing an ordinance forbidding running except where there are no sidewalks. David Crawford, Town Manager, recently sent a letter to the Deans of Middlebury College, expressing the concern voiced by many of the selectmen of the town. Their major objection is that there are so many joggers running in the roads that it has become a traffic hazard. In the areas where there are sidewalks, "more than 50 percent (of the joggers) stay in the streets," said Crawford. Many of the routes used by the runners are narrow, winding roads, and motorists frequently cannot see a jogger until it is nearly too late to avoid him.

The initial action taken by the town was the appeal to the College community to stay on sidewalks when jogging, for, "although it doesn't apply solely to College students," said Crawford, "65 to 70 percent of the problem would be solved with the cooperation of the College community."

There has also been some discussion about making it an ordinance, thus enabling policemen to give fines to discourage running in the roads. A more likely option, though, would be to "make it a matter of policy to ask police to ask joggers to move onto the sidewalks," Crawford said.

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outlook

Nuclear test ban treaty :

Seeing the journey to its end

By Dan M. Kahan III

Last July, President Reagan announced his intention to adandon pursuit of a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. In so doing, Mr. Reagan reversed a policy endorsed by his six immediate predecessors, ending prematurely a process begun with the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty negotiated by John F. Kennedy in 1963. This has to be considered one of the President's most ill-conceived decisions to date.

The Administration's opposition to a test ban rests on two major points. The first concerns verification. The President and his advisers contend it would be impossible, given existing monitoring methods and the controls thus far established in negotiations, to guarantee Soviet compliance with a comprehensive test ban. They also point to supposed Soviet violations of the 150 kiloton testing ceiling established in the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, as evidence of the Russians general unreliability in the area of nuclear weapons testing.

The second point the Reagan Administration makes to defend its rejection of a comprehensive test ban, is that atomic testing is vital to maintaining our nation's nuclear war fighting capabilities. The Administration is especially interested in the effect "electromagnetic pulse" could have on our weapons system. This is the term used to describe the wave of electric impulses triggered by an atomic explosion which could supposedly disrupt the semi-conductor components of our ICBM's homing and launching mechanisms. The White House maintains that accurate information on this phenomenon can only be acquired through actual atomic testing.

Live testing, Defense Department officials believe, is also critical to sustain the "confidence" the U.S. needs to successfully deter nuclear war. Such testing, officials argue, is necessary to ascertain the status of warheads in our missile silos, to perfect and gauge maximum yield of our weapons, and to measure the vulnerability of our weapons systems to a Soviet attack. Without atomic tests, it is maintained, the President could never be quite sure just what our nuclear capabilities were.

While, both of these arguments appear well-considered on first glance, upon closer examination neither one holds up. In fact, a good case can be made that the opposite of what the Reagan Administration contends is actually true.

First of all, few if any experts outside the White House share the President's view that a test ban treaty would be unverifiable. Almost any atomic blast over a few kilotons is easily measurable by seismic monitoring techniques. In addition, quite contrary to Administration arguments, the protocol of the as yet unratified test ban agreements of 1974 and 1976, provide for extremely specific verification controls, including the placement of monitoring stations on Soviet territory, on-sight inspections, and follow-up procedures in the event of suspected violations.

Neither is it as likely as Mr. Reagan would have us believe, that the Soviets would break a test ban accord. Added to the rigidly constructed compliance guarantees, the actual Soviet arms agreement track record must be taken into account. There have been no recorded Soviet violations of the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, SALT I, or even the unratified SALT II. The fact that the Russians may have broken the unapproved 1974 and 1976 threshold bans, reinforces, not weakens the case for the immediate U.S. ratification of these accords, with their novel verification provisions.

Finally, the simple reality of nuclear testing procedures casts doubt upon the Reagan Administration's view that the Soviets can systematically subvert a test ban. As noted in the August 16 New Republic, isolated small-yield tests may be hard to detect:

> But one shot tests are almost useless militarily; for purposes of weapons development tests must be carried out in a series. If there is an 80 percent chance that a given small blast will go undetected, there is necessarily an 80 percent chance that at least one of a series of seven such blasts will be detected. These are bad odds for a potential violator.

Given the natural visibility of nuclear tests, the procedure of sequential testing, and the extensive controls already agreed to by the Soviet Union, no one can credibly assert that any party is likely to violate a test ban treaty. In fact, approval of the 1974 and 1976 test ban accords is justified on the basis of their verification stipulations alone. These inspection provisions, if extended to arms-reduction treaties currently under negotiation could prove to be a major breakthrough for world peace. The chance to set this precedent should not be disregarded.

The Administration case for continued testing is also flawed. For one, all necessary weapons data con be obtained from test well below the 150 kiloton threshold which the White House is already reluctant to approve. Indeed, many scientists question whether there are any crucial measurements for which live testing is necessary. Hans Bethe, Nobel Laureate and Manhattan Project Member, said, "there haven't been any spectacular developments (in atomic tests) for over 10 years."

Dr. Bethe also called the effects of electromagnetic pulse "trivial," more pertinent to anti-ballisitic missiles than nuclear bombs; he also asserted that its effects were easily simulated under laboratory conditions.

The Pentagon's contention that tests are crucial to measure warhead degradation is equally unconvincing. Up until now, testing of warhead status has been achieved soley by the means of component disassembly and inspection, a procedure strongly endorsed by Bethe.

But even if our ability to accurately assess the degeneration of our weapons decreases, does this really reduce our security? Nuclear deterence is based on the guarantee of a second strike — the capability to incur such a massive retaliat ory blow, that no one would dare start a nuclear exchange unless he was sure he could totally neutralize the opposition's forces.

If degradation of weapons occurs at an equal, and unmeasurable rate in the arsenals of each of the superpowers: if the exact parameters of nuclear weapon yields remain imprecise; if the general uncertainty over nuclear weapons is high, then the likelihood of either Russia or the United States launching a first strike is lowered, and the bonds of mutual deterence strengthened. As The New Republic concludes, "If a comprehensive test ban would effectively put an end to the race to improve the quality and power of nuclear warheads, so much the better. That is precisely the point of the exercise."

Under scrutiny, neither of the President's reasons for abandoning the test ban treaty effort prove sound. Hovever, the reasons why a test ban is in the best interests of the United States go much further than its possible verification and the superfluous nature of atomic testing.

For one, to continue testing it is so clearly a waste of money. The U.S. currently spends close to $1 billion a year for atomic testing. Given the vital nature of our economy in maintaining our security, how can this needless, ultimately self-defeating expense by justified?

The negotiation of a test ban would also preclude a nculear arms race by eliminating qualitative improvements in weapons development. With the avoidance of a destablizing arms build-up — not to mention the better uses to which money spent on arms could be put — a test ban treaty is certainly worth the effort to secure it.

Pursuit of a comprehensive test ban is also critical to U.S. arms control policy in general. In addition to providing land-mark verification protocols, approval of the stranded 1974 and 1976 agreements would indicate our commitment to arms reduction to the entire global community.

President Reagan must work for Senate passage of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976; he must reassert the goal of every President since Eisenhower, the ultimate total ban of all nuclear weapons testing.

In July 1963, President Kennedy, in concluding the Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty, said "a journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step." In 1982, it is the duty of President Reagan — for the sake of the United States, for the sake of all humanity — to see that journey to completion.

editorial

'tis better to give than to receive

Most Middlebury College students wonder whether they will finish college with even a penny left in their pockets. Yet we are constantly being told that there are those who are worse off than we — that we need only to look in our "backyard" for evidence of acute poverty. In these times of increased conservatism and individualism, one might ask, "Why should this concern us?" We pose the question, "How can it not?"

While we complain about Proctor food, cell-like dorm rooms, our burden of books, and more of the same, there are those who must contend with much greater problems — even within walking distance of the college. As we look forward to lots of snow for skiing this winter, many Addison County residents must face the cold with drafty houses and barely enough wood to last a month.

Enough of this grim picture-painting. The point is that we need not look across the ocean to find those who need our help. Moreover, the closer to home we base our endeavors, the more we are able to accomplish. We do not mean to depict Addison County as a disaster area; we merely seek to remind members of the College community that, with a certain amount of effort, one can provide help to area residents who are in need. The results are well worth it.

Organizations such as the Volunteer Income Tax Association (VITA), The Friendly Visitor Program, Big Brother-Big Sister, and more, rely on our participation in their programs. Last Saturday, many of us walked for hunger at the annual CROP Walk — but haven't we learned how to do more than just walk?

Here in Addison County, organizations such as the Mary Johnson Day Care Center, the Battered Women's Project, the 4-H Club and other youth groups, and the Women's Group Home, always need more volunteers. This is particularly true during this period of economic decline and dwindling Federal Aid.

We receive so much from this area during our four years here; it seems a small enough request that we might give back a bit of ourselves.

letters

Treat it carefully

To the Editor:

Although I am as anxious as anyone to see Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon ousted, I have several gripes with John Cahill's article ("Israel Responsible for Palestinian Massacre") of October 1.

First, I am not sure whether John means to condemn the Israeli people (as the headline suggests), the "Israeli government," or solely Begin and Sharon. I tend to think (and hope) he is pointing toward Begin and Sharon, but, because this is such a sensitive issue, I wish he had been more precise.

Secondly, if John believes the truth "will not be known" until an "investigation...is finished," he should not have introduced so much evidence as fact. The Christian Phalangists are also responsible for the massacre, since they seem intent upon killing Moslems with or without help. Yet John uses his evidence to assert that Begin and Sharon are "directly," but not mutually, responsible for the killings, which is a stance I find impossible to endorse.

If I seem to defend Begin and Sharon then I am failing, since I acknowledge their involvement as co-murderers. But because John makes such a serious accusation against someone, he should have been more careful in distinguishing between these two and the Israeli people. For instance, by mentioning "six million Jews," Israel, and Babi Yar, he leads the reader to draw a connection between Begin-Sharon and Jews in general. Consequently, his well-shared animosity toward a few can easily be confused with anti-Israeli and anti-Semitic sentiments.

As a human, I am disgusted with what happened in Lebanon. As a Jew, I cannot help but feel bewildered. Yet I do not want, nor do I feel I deserve, anyone to dislike me or hold me directly (or partially) responsible for this tragedy. Unfortunately, articles such as John's, regardless of the writers' intentions, do not help alleviate my concerns. Hopefully, all journalists will treat this delicate subject more carefully in the future.

Ethan Bloomberg '85

Forum stifles participation

To the Editor:

Recently, the Appointments Committee stocked the many committees and councils that comprise our student government. Official requirements for appointment were a resume and an interview. But it has come to my attention that there were, perhaps, some unofficial requirements also.

The Undergraduate Life Committee offered two positions, both of which were filled by seniors, one of whom is also chairman of the Student Forum. Community Council offered five positions. No freshmen, no February-freshman, and no sophomores, except on that is on the Student Forum were appointed to this very influential council. The reason given by the Appointments Committee for this limited appointment was "seniority." I find this to be a very stifling attitude. Many times I have heard or read that the Forum urges participation, and yet many recent events seem to show that this participation is restricted to an elite few. I sincerely hope that these events are mere coincidences and that such a stifling attitude does not exist because there are many good people out there who do want to participate.

Scott Iodice '85

Situation too complex

To the Editor:

We, the Middlebury College Hillel, feel compelled to speak out on the recent article in the Campus entitled "Israel Responsible for Palestinian Massacre", by John Cahill. Although we do not agree with many of the points of the article, we feel that the issue is too complex to formulate an adequate evaluation to which we could all adhere. However, the overall tone of the article and the slanderous mistreatment of the Holocaust are issues we feel we can address.

The actions of the Israeli government and the Jewish Defense Force in allowing the Christian Phalangists to enter the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps are indefensible. Rational Jews around the world have criticized the irresponsibility of the Begin government. Nevertheless, the delight which the press seems to take in condemning

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opinion

How to lose $2 billion in half an hour

By Dan Pryor

Millions of dollars have been invested uselessly into the nuclear power industry. Wall Street has dubbed nuclear power "a business that can lose $2 billion in half an hour." Yet the Reagan Administration is trying to attribute this "nuclear power failure" to Federal regulations and environmental hysteria; the experts and the facts disagree. The primary enemies of the nuclear power industry are economic and technical problems.

Nuclear Power

Investment into nuclear power was previously justified by statistical fantasy. This fantasy was primarily based on artificially high predictions of electricity demand. Bartle Bull, a nuclear power critic, explains that the viability of many nuclear projects "is based on at least four false premises: inflated demand projections, artificial low cost estimates, unattainable construction deadlines, and unrealistic projections of the working life of plant equipment." As these realities become unavoidable, termination of the project is often the most practical answer.

Clinch River is "totally incompatible with our free market approach to energy policy."
David Stockman (1977)

The Tennessee Valley Authority launched a nuclear program in the early 1970's with plans to build 17 nuclear units to serve its seven state region. So far, nine have been built, while the costs have multiplied sevenfold. After having invested billions of dollars, the TVA authorities are now realizing that there is no need for this additional electricity. As TVA chairman Charles Dean said, "Nuclear plants have been rather redundant, much more than ever envisioned a few years ago."

Since Reagan took office, six nuclear power plants already under construction have been terminated. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is predicting 19 more cancellations. Although these cancellations mean billions of lost dollars, the utilities involved say completion of the plants would cause far greater financial losses. It may come as a shock, but in the last ten years more proposed reactors have been cancelled in the United States than have been completed.

The Reagan Administration's energy policies support free-market principles, except when it comes to nuclear power. In his Fiscal Year 1983 budget proposal, Reagan asked for a $1 billion subsidy for the nuclear power industry. The White House is pushing for expanded reliance on nuclear energy even though documentation demonstrates that a host of unresolved problems make nuclear energy increasingly less sound economically.

Rather than allowing the economic market to decide the fate of nuclear power, the Administration is seeking to subsidize nuclear power directly by allocating public funds and indirectly by relaxing safeguards aimed at protecting the public.

President Reagan is trying to blame the industry's plight on over-regulation. In a 1981 energy statement, he said, "Nuclear power has become entangled in a morass of regulations that do not enhamce safety but that do cause extensive licensing delays and economic uncertainty." Reagan is ignoring the true anethmas of nuclear power such as reduced growth rates for power, financial fiascos, construction mistakes, late parts delivery, and labor problems. To misconstrue these cancellations, delays, and deferrals as products of a "morass of regulations" is to mislead the public.

In addition to the economic problems, the American public is acutely aware of the technical problems involved in nuclear power. There were serious flaws discovered in the reactor systems at Brown's Ferry and Three Mile Island. A recent accident at Ginna, New York, where a ruptured pipe released gas, was the fourth such incident in recent years.

Most terrifying is the Diablo Canyon plant built on the California coastline, three miles from an offshore geological fault. A Federal enquiry into design and construction errors first found incorrect placement of key pipe supports protecting the cooling system against earthquakes. Then, the investigation focused on the switching of blue prints on five safety systems and on the use of outdated statistics on installing earthquake features.

These numerous dangerous incidents have led the majority of Americans to oppose nuclear power. A nationwide poll conducted for The Philadelphia Inquirer in 1980 showed that more than 60 percent of the public does not want to live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant. A 1981 NBC poll found that 56 percent of Americans believe that no new nuclear plants should be built in this country.

Nuclear power is basically irrelevant to the oil crisis because electricity cannot substitute for most of our oil consumption activities. Only about 10 percent of petroleum products are used to generate electricity and only a fraction of that 10 percent is suitable for replacement by nuclear power.

The viability of many nuclear projects "is based on at least four false premises: inflated demand projections, artificial low cost estimates, unattainable construction deadlines, and unrealistic projections of the working life of plant equipment."
Bartle Bull

Perhaps the most threatening aspect of the nuclear power scenario is the possible development of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. Breeder reactors, which differ significanlty from the light-water reactors now in use, are potentially even more dangerous.

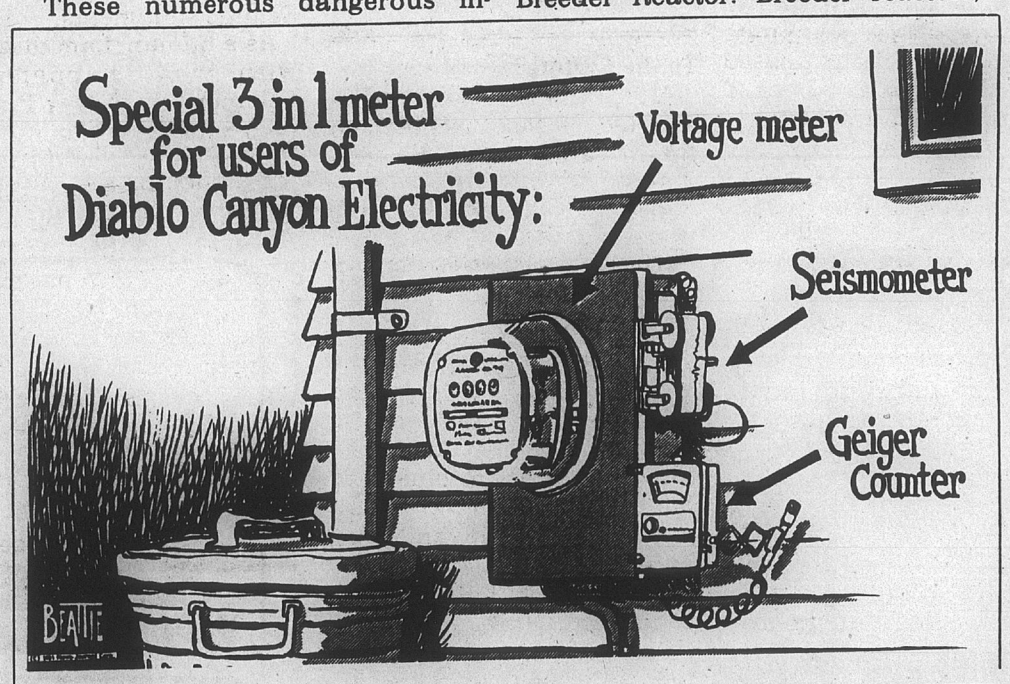
Breeder reactors incorporate a tightly packed core of plutonium and an accelerated rate of fission for "breeding" more fuel; an accident at a breeder reactor could result in an atomic explosion. Breeders are not cooled by water, but instead by highly volatile sodium which can ignite and cause fires. Two earlier experimental breeders, the EBR-1 in Idaho and the Ferrax-1 near Detroit, experienced partial fuel meltdowns and have since been out of operation.

Breeder reactors are clearly not economical. The Wall Street Journal predicted in 1981 that breeder reactors will not compete economically until "2030 or beyond." The only existing breeder reactor is the French Super Phenix, which is expected to cost $6 billion when completed in 1983. After paying for the first one, France dropped plans to build five more. In the long run, only the military may be interested in developing breeders. According to Congressional testimony by Theodore Taylor in 1981, a single breeder reactor reprocessing plant would discharge each year enough plutonium to make 10,000 nuclear weapons – about equal to the total U.S. arsenal of strategic weapons.

Despite these facts, the Reagan Administration and Senator Howard Baker (Rep. – Tenn.)are adamantly supporting Clinch River funding. With their leadership, the Senate narrowly voted (49-48) on September 29 to continue funding for the project. This highly controversial project, first proposed in 1970 with a price tag of $500 million to date represents a $1 billion investment and the pre-construction estimate of its cost now stands at $3.5 billion, according to the Department of Energy. Yet, a General Accounting Office report prepared for Congress estimated that the final cost would be over $8.8 billion.

In 1981, a prominent nuclear advocate, Edward Teller, described Clinch River as already "technically obsolescent and thoroughly inconsistent with badly needed economy in government." David Stockman, while still a Congressman in 1977, called Clinch River as "totally incompatible with our free market approach to energy policy."

Nuclear power is plagued by serious economic and technical problems. Such problems have led many informed scientists to oppose the industry. Yet, although public opinion polls show that Americans oppose nuclear power, industry careerists and blind politicians continue to lead us into the nuclear swamp.



Egypt: one year later

By Rick Glaser

This week marks the one-year anniversary of the death of Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat. At the time of his assassination by Islamic fundamentalists he was watching a parade commemorating one of his greatest personal triumphs, the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The Middle East

Sadat was venerated even in the West and Israel for his bravery and determination. Henry Kissinger wrote in "The White House Years" that Sadat "possessed that combination of insight and courage which makes a great statesman."

Sadat brought peace to Israel and Egypt. He went to Jerusalem and spoke to the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, asking that the decades of hostilities be ceased and a new era be opened; one where Egypt would welcome Israel and live with it in "security and safety."

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was forged by a combination of innovation and flexibility. From the Israeli point of view, a successful long-term relationship depended not only on the written guarantees enumerated in the Camp David accords but also on the ability of Sadat to uphold the agreement faithfully and deliver Egypt.

The reveberations from the murder caused shock waves in Jerusalem. The new Egyptian President, President Hosni Mubarak, had neither the charisma nor the respect of the Israelis that Sadat held. To allay the Israelis Mubarak was going to have to prove to Israel that he believed in the ideal of peace and the future of the friendship.

When Mubarak assumed power in October the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula was still six months away. Had Mubarak strayed significantly from a friendly course (or, at the worst, a neutral one) then it would have been entirely possible that Israel would have refused to complete the evacuation on the grounds that Egypt had become an adversary again.

In those six months, Egypt was faced with a series of problems which needed delicate handling. The Israeli annexation of the Golon Heights in December of last year created a crisis for Mubarak. He could not strongly condemn Israel for an act which, at least to the majority of the Arab world, seemed unjustifiable and il-

continued on page 10

Who's watching the kids?

By Andy Hardisty

Today, some 60 children will spend time at the Mary Johnson Day Care Center, located on Water Road in Middlebury. But, because hard times have befallen the center, these children may soon have no place to go.

The Mary Johnson Day Care Center is in the midst of its greatest financial crisis in its 11-year history. The crisis may very well end its operation.

The Center serves the children of working parents, and of single-parent families, whose parents thought it would be better to work than to stay at home and live on welfare.

The roof of the building in which the children play and learn is in need of repair; its interior needs a coat of paint. New educational supplies for the Center are not available, and the teachers there are underpaid.

The Center's financial problems have already affected several of the families using its facilities. Four families have been forced to withdraw their children because they could no longer afford to send them. "These are the people who are falling through the cracks," says Helen McGough, the Center's Financial Director.

These cracks have been created by the Federal Budget cuts, particularly the reduction in Title 20 funding. If the cracks open wide enough, they may swallow the entire Day Care Center.

The Center is held together with a patchwork of monies—private, local, and federal—none of which are guaranteed to be available in the future. Sixty-five percent of the center's revenues come from tuition; and nearly one-half of these tuitions are subsidized by the state or Federal government.

These subsidies are divided into three categories: the children of Protective Services (abuse and neglect), subsidies to parents of low income, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

The Center may benefit from pending legislation for the Protective Services. The amount of money available for Protective Services children may be increased from $1.14 to $1.50 per child per hour at the Center. The $1 balance, however, must still be made up from the Center's own funds to pay for the $2.50 hourly cost.

In the next two categories the Federal Government has somehow managed to increase the amount of money offered families and still help almost no-one. A proposed Federal plan actually makes it *more difficult* for parents of lower incomes to afford child day care.

The Government accomplished this by increasing the amount of money offered to subsidized families from $1.14 to $1.25. At the same time, it made large numbers of people in the upper section of this income bracket ineligibile for the increase. Each remaining eligible parent must, under Government regulations, pay a fixed percentage of the subsidized amount, an amount that might be increased.

This increased burden may be heaped on those least able to bear it—the lower section of the income bracket—since the upper section may be eliminated. While the plan may help the Center, it will make the services less accessible to the people it was designed to help.

The Vermont State Department of Social Welfare may be about to deal the Center another serious blow. DSW is planning to cut a very effective program known as "Thirty and One-Third." Under this program, a single working parent deducts the first $30 of his income, and keeps one-third of the whole of his income; he subtracts the remainder from the monthly rate he otherwise receives, while still paying taxes on all his original income. Cuts in the "Thirty and One-Third" program can effectively remove the incentive to work, as welfare becomes a much more profitable and practical alternative.

Finally, 1983 will be the year in which the future of Federal Revenue Sharing is determined. Revenue Sharing is the program through which the Federal Government distributes funds for municipal governments to use at their discretion. Ten percent of the Day Care Center's budget is provided by Revenue Sharing money from towns in Addison County. The Reagan Administration is hoping to eliminate Revenue Sharing as of October 1, 1983.

The Center survived the Carter Administration's runaway inflation and dealt with cuts in its food service by the Child Care Food Program. But now even a tuition hike of five dollars per week does not provide sufficient financial relief. Despite its best efforts, the United Way, of which the Center is a member agency, will not be able to provide all the support the Center needs.

On its inception, the Mary Johnson Day Care Center was a model center for the state of Vermont, providing necessary services for Addison County. Several centers in the state have already closed. Most of those which remain are in trouble, their future certainly in doubt. But, Helen McGough remains convinced of the value of the fight to save the Center. Of its prospects for the future she says simply, "Our goal is to be here."

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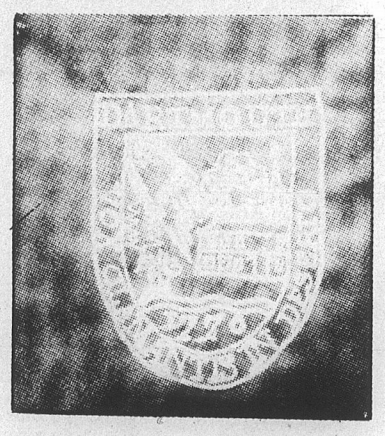

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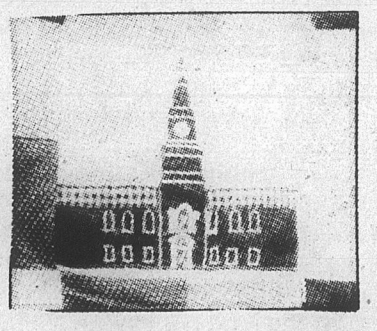

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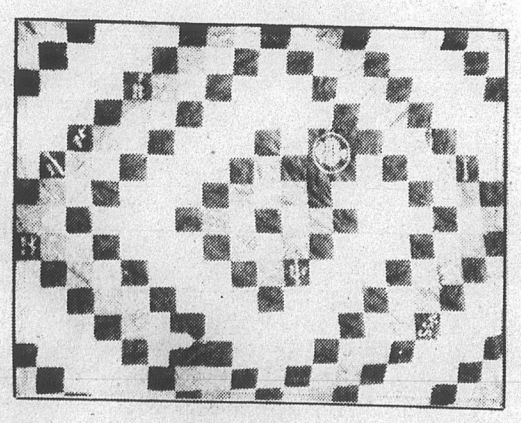

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Foreign study:

An intriquing alternative

By Kit Lombardi

Why would anyone want to leave Middlebury College and study abroad? The answer seems quite obvious. Each year approximately one third of the junior class gives up the comforts and security of Middlebury in order to experience Madrid, Paris, Moscow, and other cities where life is not necessarily easy but always interesting.

Chris LLoyd, a returning senior, says simply, "It was the smartest thing that I have done in my life up to this point." Lloyd who is a double German-History major saw his time abroad as an experience which enabled him to improve his fluency but also enriched him in another sense. "In Europe you are among cultures thousands of years older than that of the United States. Every German town has some place in a battle or an important political event."

The experience abroad to this senior was one in which there was more of an emphasis on cultural aspect than on the academic. In other words, Lloyd saw his time in Germany as "living German history."

Karen Cleary, who spent last year in Paris, explains some of the difficulties she perceives in spending less than a full year in Paris. "A year abroad will necessarily give you more time to build up lasting friendships. It is not hard to meet French students except for the fact that they have such a high level of work – it's not their junior year abroad."

Andrea Paradis, who spent a semester in Taipei on a non-Middlebury program described herself as "very happy for the change." Since she had spent a summer at Middlebury's Chinese School, Paradis had been at Middlebury for a total of a year and one-half with only a total of four weeks vacation. But as an East Asian Studies major, she had been planning and looking forward to the time she would spend in Taiwan since freshman year.

"I learned an incredible amount in six months. Regarding the cultural experience, I would have liked to stay longer." Paradis explained that she had had time to enter into the culture but the "experience was so good, I would have liked to have stayed longer."

Edward Knox, Vice President for Foreign Languages, said that the decision to go abroad for a semester or a year necessarily varies from country to country. But if he were asked to give a general response Knox replied that there "is no doubt in my mind" that the full year is more beneficial.

Going abroad, Professor Knox explained, is an "accumulative experience. You are always incorporating and then April, May, and June are the real payoff months." Professor Knox understands that going abroad for a year is not feasible for every student because of certain restrictions such as major requirements and he does not believe that students should bypass the semester at all.

Dean Lindholm, who works with the students who go abroad on non-Middlebury programs, describes what would make a department push for a semester program over a year program or vice-versa. "Where Cultural adjustment is easy and not such a shock, a full year is usually advised." The French Department advises a full year for most cases whereas the Russian Department does not even have a full year program. There has recently been a growth of Middlebury students along with other American students who participate in different British programs. In this case, Dean Lindholm explained that a full year is much more desirable becuase the British academic calendar just does not coincide with Middlebury's.

Jamie Bennet, who last year spent a semester in Moscow and then one in Paris, saw her experiences as definitely not insufficient. Regarding meeting people, Jamie Bennett declares, "You have to really want to do it." Andrea Paradis along with some other advice says, "Definitely go. Time spent overseas is very valuable even if one is not a language major. Anyone can benefit." Chris Lloyd, who sees the great possibilities that Middlebury offers believes "It is definitely something to take advantage of."

Forum wages war on apathy

By Johanna Glover

Last year's Student Forum was bogged down in a mire of apathy and lack of awareness. This year, however, under the leadership of Chairman Ted Truscott '83, Forum has made a most successful comeback.

Last spring, only six freshmen ran for the seven sophomore openings; six sophomores and juniors ran for the seven combined positions for their classes. This fall, however, 19 freshmen campaigned actively for their class' seven positions; 35 students ran for the five positions on Community Council.

Said Truscott, "Bill Shackleford (Vice-Chairman of Forum) and I are both concerned about apathy. It's something that I've been concerned about since last fall."

Truscott's first move in fighting apathy and increasing students' awareness of Forum, was to speak with Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, and Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College. He also spoke with Arlinda Ardister, Assistant Dean of Students, and John Spencer, Associate Professor of History.

Wonnacott and Rockefeller "both seem to think the best way (to encourage attendance at Forum) is to run meetings tightly. What we're trying to encourage now, is to have people come with prepared questions, and keep meetings short."

Another of Truscott's goals is to preserve yearly continuity between the issues brought up at Forum. Truscott said, "For example, one of the things we're planning is another look at the South African divestment issue, and see where it's gone since last year."

The results of Truscott's war on apathy are already apparent. Interest and attendance are higher than they have been in years.

Two ideas for raising Forum's position in the eyes of the student body were developed last year.

The new Forum guidebook, drafted in the spring by former Chairman Ari Fleischer '82, along with the newly created Appointments Committee, have been a tremendous help, according to Truscott. "I'm really grateful to Ari. The guidebook was something tangible we could give to the freshmen at our first meeting," he said.

Interviewing and selecting students to serve on the various College committees and councils is now the job of the Appointments Committee, rather than the whole Forum. In past years, most of the Forum's first meetings were taken up with elections for the various committees at the College. Truscott said that "it used to be a marathon session, with people waiting around Forum with their resumes for at least two hours."

Truscott was very pleased with the large number of freshman candidates this year. "We had a table at the Activities Fair, where we got 25 people signed up. We followed that up with a note to every one of them, and tried to visit them all personally, too," said Truscott, explaining the reasons for the turnout. "We also had a freshman meeting, (where) we told them that we've had active campaigning by candidates in the past," he continued.

So persuasive were Truscott and his co-workers that posters soon mushroomed all over campus, with freshmen battling to outdo each other with larger signs and catchier slogans.

Truscott said, "If you give people with initial interest a shove, you will get results."

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Kampuchea recovers after reign of terror

By Kit Lombardi

Violence, destruction, death—many of us have heard time and again of the horrible crimes which have occurred under the Pol Pot Communist Regime in Cambodia. Now called Kampuchea, this southeast Asian country is no longer on the cover of Time or Newsweek. It may seem to have fallen into the silent abyss of third world countries in which hunger and starvation will forever be facts of life.

Kampuchea, however, is in the process of recovery. Middlebury students who took part in the CROP Walk last Saturday are contributing to an international effort focused on getting Kampuchea back on its feet. Emilio Rodriguez, an irrigation specialist and a member of Church World Service (CROP is the education and fundraising organization within CWS), who spoke here prior to the Walk, presented the Middlebury community with a first-hand report of the current condition of the Kampuchean people.

In 1975 when the Khmer Rouge, headed by Pol Pot, marched into Kampuchea, "Year O" was proclaimed. The idea was to reconstruct Kampuchean society into an ideal agrarian collective society. Efforts in modernization were stopped and all industrial advancements were destroyed. Kampuchea was a clock whose hands were brutally forced backwards in the name of idealogy.

Mr. Rodriguez explained how the Khmer Rouge would select a group which "would not fit" and then pile them into a truck. Intellectuals, lawyers, and industrial workers were the primary targets.

When the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in 1979, the truth was discovered about the Pol Pot regime. Soon after, international relief and aid were started.

Through detailed descriptions of his work, Rodriguez explained the enormimity of the task now before relief workers. "It is development from scratch." Under Pol Pot, cars, bridges, anything mechanical was destroyed. There was not even an official currency during this period. Rice was used in a barter economy. Mr. Rodriguez believes that relief is not enough. The only way to help the Kampucheans, he said, is to train them to do the work which has to be done.

The first priority is medical care. Inadequate supplies and care facilities seriously limit the effectiveness of international aid. Kampuchea, having been in such a strategic position during the Vietnam War, suffers many live reminders of that period. All of the invaders mined the fields. No one knows where these mines are, and often it is the children who find them.

Just as important as medical care is food. During Pol Pot's regime irrigation canals were destroyed. Getting food to various parts of the country without automation is nearly impossible. Rodriguez has helped build many dams and water projects. Kampuchea has a wealth of natural resources, including abundant fresh water, fish, and even gold. The problem, Rodriguez explained, is getting at these resources.

The severe famine of two years ago is now over. But, Rodriguez emphasized how slow progress is, especially with Kampuchea's volatile political situation. The government of Heng Samrin, who is supported by the Vietnamese, is not recognized by the United Nations. When the question is raised in the U.N. about which Kampuchean delegation to recognize, the United States and its non-communist allies in Southeast Asia vote for the Khmer Rouge—to show their opposition to Vietnamese continued aggression in, and occupation of, Kampuchea.

Because of this situation, American churches are not allowed to give aid to Kampuchean development programs. Rodriguez noted that American churches have been able to contribute through Germany. He added that a hearing was recently held which involved the Church World Service and the U.S. State Department. They discussed what soon may be known as "the Cambodian question."

Rodriguez also said that the Vietnamese are very gentle with the Kampucheans—a statement which surprised many people. He described a dam building project which took place near a possible Kmer Rouge hideout, and noted that 100 soldiers were stationed to protect the workers. Rodriguez believes that the Vietnamese will go back to their own country once Kampuchea is self-sufficient. Currently, there are about 200,000 troops stationed in the country.

Through their participation in the CROP Walk, Middlebury students made an important contribution to the aid which is desperately needed by Third World countries.

letters

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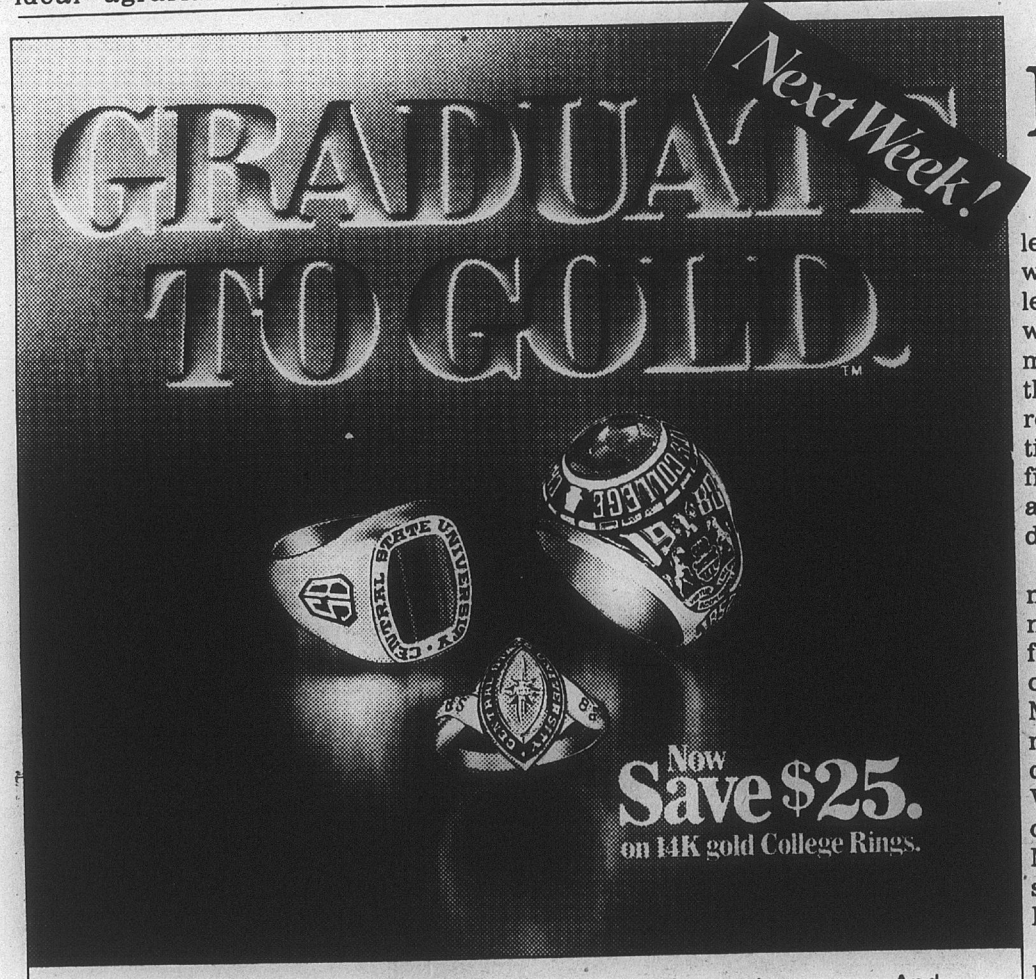
Israel is unnecessary and borders on latent anti-semistism. The constant references to the Holocaust in Mr. Cahill's article are unfair and misleading. The massacres in Lebanon constituted neither a genocide nor a Holocaust.

Mr. Cahill's article, in following the precedent set by the western media, shows a lack of sensitivity and understanding, particularly regarding the Holocaust and it's full import for Jews. The references to the Holocaust, culminating with the comparison of Mr. Begin to Hitler, are smug indictments of all Jews. The massacre in Lebanon was a single event, not a systematic attempt at exterminating an entire people. If these references to the Holocaust were intended to imply equal gravity in the two situations, they have failed. The two events cannot be compared. Any attempt to do so is an insult to all Jews, and reduces the Holocaust to an event of almost common magnitude. The Holocaust was an event of unparalled magnitude. Massacres such as occured in Lebanon have happened before. If Israel were not involved in this particular massacre, comparisons to the Holocaust would never be drawn.

The significance of the Holocaust has not been fully comprehended by western journalists. We hope that in the future the press and the public will gain a proper perspective of the Holocaust and of the events in Lebanon. In addition, we hope that such insensitive and sensationalist statements as appeared in Mr. Cahill's article (eg. "The majority of the world community is calling for the resignation of the Begin-Sharon government, whose hands are just as bloody as Hitler's were after Babi Yar") will not appear again in the pages of The Campus.



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Egypt

continued from page 7

legal, lest he cross the line which would lead to an alienation of Israeli leaders and a hold-up of the final withdrawal. Conversely, he wanted to make it clear to other Arab nations that he opposed the Israeli action. A renewal of ties with some Arab nations is a professed Mubarak goal. He finally chose a path of quiet criticism and avoided being a participant in the diplomatic row that ensued.

During this same time there were many attempts by Arab and Palestinian leaders to woo Mubarak away from what they saw as the ill-conceived Sadat peace plan; they felt Mubarak should renege on the agreement since it did not call for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank with East Jerusalem as its capital. Many Arab leaders felt that Mubarak was susceptible to change since he was not the originator of the Israeli-Egypt accord.

In addition to the foreign influence, Mubarak had to deal with a small, militant and dangerous sector of Egyptian society; the Islamic fundamentalists. These people believe that the only way to deal with Israelis is to drive them into the sea. Their power was not underestimated by Mubarak and he dealt with them swiftly.

The return of the Sinai was the most important factor guiding Mubarak's thinking and decision-making. Egyptian society had become adjusted to the idea that the Sinai was being returned. Any delay or misfunction in the process would have the most serious ramifications for the health of the Mubarak government. As long as Israel maintained control of the Sinai, Mubarak was obligated to behave docilely.

With the peaceful and on-time evacuation of the Sinai last April, the relations between the two countries seemed to be beginning on an auspicious note.

The events in Lebanon, especially the attack on the Palestinian refugee camps by the Christian Phalangists, has caused a rift between Cairo and Jerusalem. The Egyptians have recalled their Ambassador to Israel, Saad Mortada. A Foreign Ministry spokesman claimed that it was "an expression of resentment" about the refugee camp incident. Israeli officials believe that the events in Lebanon have brought bilateral relations to their lowest point since the peace treaty was signed. But normal, if very cool, diplomatic relations were being maintained.

The changing fortunes of leaders and countries in this region make prognostication useless for the future of the relationship. It is clear that Egypt was careful to maintain the status quo with Israel before the Sinai was returned; but, now that the transferral has been completed, will Mubarak go back to an intractable Pan-Arabist attitude or something similar, or will he have enough courage and conviction to nourish the relationship? Kissinger said of Sadat that he had "the wisdom to reverse attitudes hardened by decades." Hopefully, Mubarak will continue to build on this.

Moyse at Mead

New England Bach Festival a success.

By Andrea Wallenberger

The New England Bach Festival came to Middlebury on October 3. This was more than just an evening of Cantatas and chamber pieces; it was an event involving musicians and music lovers from all over the world.

Musicologist Dr. H.C. Robbins Landon gave an afternoon introduction to the music on the evening's program. Although he had found out about the nature of his lecture just that morning, on his way up from New York, he calmly and capably gave a learned 40 minute introduction to the Bach Concert. His lecture was full of fascinating information about the works, and several amusing and interesting stories related to the upcoming concert.

At about 7:30 P.M., the New England Bach Festival Orchestra, under the direction of Ms. Blanche Honegger Moyse, was ready. The soloists, Arleen Auger, soprano, Peggy James, violinist, Ann Hooper, violinist, Allan Vogel, oboist, Eric Bartlett, cellist, Susan Rotholz, flautist, and Edward Carroll, trumpet soloist, were warming up. There was one small problem—the harpsicord tuner hadn't arrived—so the music department sent a volunteer to do a last minute tuning job.

The surprises for the evening were not over. The program listed not the announced "Orchestral Suite," but the Sinfonia from Cantata "Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen," BWV 12 as the first piece.

The Brandenburg Concerto number 2, from Bach's set of six concerti dedicated to the Margrave Christian Ludwig of Brandenburg, sent shivers up listeners' spines from the first note. The orchestra, conducted by Ms. Moyse, played cleanly and competently, and evidently the members enjoyed a special comaraderie. Despite a few mistakes in the Allegro movement, Carroll played his 1 foot silver piccolo trumpet with beautiful expression, subtle dynamics and accurate pitch.

Vogel contributed his rich oboe playing, and his eye contact with the other soloists was another example of the ensemble's unity. The flute, palyed by Ms. Rotholz, was outstanding, with shimmering diamond-like notes in her upper range.

Cantata 202, the "Wedding Cantata," composed for a lucky 18th century couple's wedding dinner, was similarly spectacular. It featured Auger's lovely soprano voice, and she delighted the listeners with her understanding of the piece and surprisingly good low register. Her diction was also exceptional, although she occasionally lost 'd's at the beginnings of words. She deserves added praise for allowing her face to reflect the meaning of the individual sections. Moyse and oboist Vogel, in the aria "Sich Uben im Lieben," put a bit too much emphasis on the downbeat of the lively section, but for the most part Moyse and the orchestra kept the numerous arias well under control.

Vogel's clear, warm solo passages and his enthusiastic interaction with the orchestra created a hypnotizingly beautiful performance of the Sinfonia from "Weinen" (BWV 12).

By the time the soprano and the trumpet soloist came out for the sacred Cantata 51, they seemed like old friends to those of us in the audience. Carroll, now playing his G piccolo-trumpet, an instrument on which he must transpose up a 4th, did some stunning solo work, complete with incredible dynamics—very difficult on such a tricky instrument.

Soprano Auger's pitch accuracy was heartwarming, and in the final chorale section she gave the audience a small taste of the size of her voice, letting it crescendo just past the chamber level of the previous sections. Moyse took the group through the segue to the final "Alleluia" smoothly, with increase in tempo.

The word for the evening would have to be "Ensemble." Orchestra, soloists, conductor, H.C. Robbins Landon, the last minute harpsicord tuner and the audience all worked together to provide Middlebury with a real experience in music.

Focus on females

Abernathy Series to feature women

By Rebecca Bayless

The Abernathy Series of 1982-1983 continues a tradition began by Robert Buckeye in 1976. This year's participants are all women, in part because of the centennial celebration of coeducation at Middlebury. The first lecture was Wednesday, October 6, with Alicia Andreu, Assistant Professor of Spanish, speaking on "Re-interpretations of Two Interpreters of the Conquest."

Buckeye, Abernathy Curator and Special Collections Librarian, initially invited faculty and townspeople to present lectures or readings, as part of a plan to find additional uses for the Abernathy room in Starr Library. This room houses the college's collection of American Literature.

During the first years, the talks focused on American and English literature. While more recent series have been devoted to t he arts and social sciences, the main emphasis remains literary. The series has a low budget, and must rely on the courtesy of the participants. Buckeye does try to have between two and four outside lecturers during the year.

In explaining the choice of speakers, Buckeye confessed that it is largely determined by his interest. He enjoys gathering the well-known and not-so-well-known, which lends an experimental flavor to the series. Past guests have included Louise Gluck, who has read at the White House, Paul Metcalf, who is Herman Melville's grandson, and Middlebury housewives.

The unpublished or unknown writer gives the student of writing a new perspective. "It is useful for the student who is learning how to write to see how good someone can be, as well as see the limitations that exist," says Buckeye.

Of special interest in this year's series will be the November 3 presentation of six Middlebury women graduates. Their graduation dates span seven decades, from 1918 to 1977. All are Middlebury area residents and present a wide specturm of professional interests. Kitty Calavita, Assistant Professor of Sociology-Anthropology, will moderate the session, which Buckeye said "will focus on the women's conceptions of what life was like as a woman at Middlebury."

The two women from off-campus, Jayne Anne Phillips and Jonis Agee, will speak of their experiences and works. Jayne Anne Phillips, who will speak October 20, has written a collection of short stories entitled "Black Tickets" about life among the down-and-out. Jonis Agee's "Houses" is a book-length poem based on the history of women in her family.

For those wondering where the Abernathy Room is located, enter Starr Library, turn right, go through the double doors and up the stairs. Perhaps there will be a fire going, or some hot Friday afternoon coffee for those who opt for the library instead of the Rosebud. Buckeye is also looking into the possibility of chamber music for Friday afternoons. The Abernathy Series makes good use of this facility and offers a forum for new perspectives on literature.

Harpist disappointing

Choice of music shortchanges instrument

By Cynthia Dawdy

The harp demonstration in the Johnson Rehearsal Room on Thursday, September 30 was quite adequately executed, but on a whole, lacked in its representation of the more classical and refined techniques of the playing of the harp.

Anne Lebaron, a recognized modern composer whose works include her prize-winning piece,"Rite Of The Black Sun" (for percussion), excellently performed three modern improvisations using a prepared Irish style and concert harp. The two improvisations, one tonal and one gestural, on the concert harp were quite coherent and provided a wide range of interesting sounds produced with preparations, including small alligator clips, chains, and paper stops woven in between the strings. Lebaron also employed unusual modern playing techniques using a small bow and a tuning key.

Lebaron then played a selection of Irish and French folk songs, an impressionistic piece by Carlos Salzedo, Chason Dans Las Nuit, and a lute transcription, "Prelude," from Sonate VI by Leopold Weiss. These pieces were apparently chosen to display the classical capabilities of the harp. Unfortunately, this portion of her presentation was rather basic and elementary in its choice of music and failed to demonstrate a mastery of the instrument. As a display of modern composing and playing techniques the performance on Thursday was admirable and entertaining; as an instrumental demonstration it was not quite up to par.

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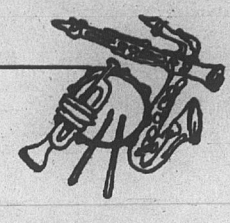
It adds up to music



By Pam Flodman

Everyone seems to have an ingrained picture of a typical mathematician. A tall, spindly social clutz, with inch-thick glasses and a slide rule permanently attached to his belt loop. His thought forever in the lofty realms of advanced calculus, he may even be overheard reciting the Bolzano-Weierstrass theroem in the shower.

Ridiculous. All one needs to do is talk to any mathematician to see the falsity of this description. In particular, one could talk to Mary Glaser, newest member of the math department of Middlebury. Immediately, those mathematical preconceptions will be shot down.

Glaser has a Ph.D. in mathematics, specializing in graph theory. She received her degree from Dartmouth last June, and is here on her first "official" teaching job.

But Glaser will soon be known to Middlebury students as the percussionist of the band Hoo Us, scheduled to play at the Alibi this month. In fact, she is quite a talented musician, besides being a mathematician, and music has long been a very important part of her life. "Most of all, music is just a really nice charge for me."

Glaser started taking drum lessons in the fifth grade, and has played ever since. She never seriously considered a melodic instrument. "My parents started my brother on the violin, and if you've ever heard a beginning violinist, you'll understand why they said one was enough!' Throughout highschool she played in concert bands and marching bands, and later played tympani in an orchestra while attending Smith College.

At Dartmouth, Glaser became involved with the Dartmouth Jazz Band. During her stay there she also grew interested in hand drums. She joined with a band named Lost Time, now frequent visitors to the Alibi.

"Our guitarist's father was a judge, and wanted him to go to medical school. He said that music was lost time,"—and the name was born.

The judge seemed to think of music and academia as mutually exclusive events—a common misconception. Actually, there appears to be a correlation between musical and mathematical aptitude, as Glaser has noted.

"I became interested in both at about the same time. I first knew I liked math when I was in fourth grade—that's when you really begin doing things." Glaser sees many similarities between music and mathematics. Particularly, she likes the order of both disciplines—"Everything has a system."

Of course, not all concert pianists are whizzes at differential equations, and there are mathematicians who are tone deaf. "But," Glaser notes,"when there is a connecton it tends to be very strong."

Glaser is pleased to be at Middlebury. "The math department is great—very open and friendly." She also enjoys the area from a cultural standpoint. "Burlington is close enough that I doubt I will starve for culture."

Glaser now commutes to Dartmouth on weekends to practice with the band. "Our rhythm guitarist is in Thailand, so we've had plenty of work to do, training new members." But she doesn't find the travel and practice time to be detrimental to her work here. "It's a nice break."

As Lost Time now has different members, they have changed their name to Hoo Us, and will be performing under that name at the Alibi, October 21-24. "The Alibi is a lot of fun—I like seeing the people get up and dance." This performance is particularly special, as it occurs on Parent's Weekend. Glaser jokes, "I can see hordes of Calculus students dropping after their parents see who their professor is!" Ridiculous—everyone knows that mathematicians do more than just equations.

How 'bout some coffee?

By Douglas Tegen

My ideal image of a "coffee house," is a dimly lit room where friends sit comfortably with a cup of coffee or wine and casually listen to the music of the performer. Unfortunately, last Saturday night's coffee house presentation of Tom Eslick did not fulfill my expectations. The problem was not the performer but the atmosphere.

Perhaps it is too critical to expect a one-time coffee house to provide coffee and cookies, but the Food Service's ubiquitous white wine and cheddar cheese barely fulfilled my idea of "refreshments."

Petty quirks aside, the main problem of the evening was that Tom Eslick is too talented a performer to be ignored or listened to as background music. Moreover, Mr. Eslick's lyrics are too important to be picked up indiscriminantly. As a result, the audience of about fifty parents, students, and friends seemed to feel ill at ease. With a small audience, the feeling spread to everyone quickly, including the performer.

Yet, Tom Eslick did not seem to let the uncomfortable atmosphere affect his playing. Opening his first set with four of his own songs, Mr. Eslick demonstrated his talent not only as a singer and guitar player but as a songwriter as well. The third song, "Broken Wings," was especially memorable. Eslick's strong vocals and lyrics complemented his wonderful twelve string guitar playing to create a remarkably powerful yet beautiful sound.

A worldly traveler, his experiences and fantasies frequently find themselves expressed in his song. "One More Round to Go," about an evening in a London pub, relates his experience of a recent visit to England. The song remains American, however, because of an obvious overuse of British terms like "quid," "bloke," and "Heathrow."

Another song, about a fantasy of picking up a sparsely clad hitchhiker bearing a sign which reads "going anywhere you go," was "The Only Truth," off his Deer Hollow Rum album. Eslick also played two fun songs about his sons John and Jason. He claims the songs are quite popular in England, but it is difficult to imagine how a song about drooling, urinating Jason can sell many copies. In addition to his own material, Eslick played a knee jerking rendition of Phil Och's "Draft Dodger Rag," as well as songs by Livingston Jeffers and Dan Fogelberg.

The best song of the evening, however, was his own "Simplicity," the title cut off his latest album. The song was memorable as it showed off all of Tom Eslick's talents as a singer, songwriter and performer.

During the intermission Eslick was received warmly as people purchased albums and made song requests. The second set, comprised almost entirely of requests, was mellower and less interesting than the first. As characterized by one student, much of the music was "almost easy-listening folk."

During this set, Eslick played songs by James Taylor, Stevie Goodman and Harry Chapin, the latter of whom Eslick's voice is most similar to. "Borderline" was upbeat with nice harmony, but as in the first half, the honors go to one of Eslick's own songs.

The highlight of the second set occured when Eslick sang about his music as "background music" in coffee houses, where no one listens. At Saturday's performance, everyone listened to Eslick's fine singing. The problem was that no one knew how to act. One must commend the Mountain Club for continuing to bring a variety of entertainment to this campus, but how about some coffee next time?

sports

Soccer evens up record

By Paul Quinlan

The Middlebury men's soccer team evened its season mark at 3-3, squeezing out a 1-0 victory over visiting Dartmouth on Tuesday. It was the third 1-0 game of the week for the Panthers, having come out on the short end against Babson, Oct. 2, and defeating U.V.M. by the same score, Sept. 29.

The Panthers seem to have made a habit of picking on their larger Div. I opponents, while gelling against easier competition. "We've been beating the big boys, but it's a matter of intensity again at other times," commented coach Ron McEachen. "We've really been up and down so far."

Dartmouth was an up game for the Panthers, coming off the downer loss to Babson, and for most of the first half the action centered around the Big Green's keeper. The word around should be emphasized, since that is where most of Middlebury's shots went.

"Pippo, Alex, Marty and Werts are really doing a good job," McEachen said, "they're creating many chances but the balls not going in the net."

Rick Makin '84, recently moved to halfback in an attempt to produce more one on one situations on the flank, missed a breakaway in the first half, as did Wertimer. Dartmouth's keeper made 10 saves on the day, six coming in the first half.

The second half proved to be less one-sided, with Dartmouth pressuring more, although never really testing Middlebury keeper Bart Lombardi '84, who made only three saves all afternoon. The Panthers again had numerous oppurtunities, but just couldn't convert. "We should have had three goals on corners alone," commented McEachen.

Then, just as it seemed a goal would allude Midd once again, the hero of last season's Dartmouth game struck. Bob Gulla '83 got an undetermined part of his bulky frame on an F.W. Nugent '84 corner kick with just 1:32 remaining and put it past the Big Green's keeper into the lower right corner. "It feels real good," commented Gulla after the game while reffing the high powered Slug-Henckels intermural soccer clash.

Gulla and his mates in the backfield, co-captain Mike Noonan '83, Dana Mitigny '83, and most recently Brian O'Day '84, as expected have been the backbone of the team this year. "It goes without saying that Noony controls the entire backfield," Mc Eachen said, "and Bobby, Dana, and Brian have also been doing a fantastic job."

The defense has alowed a scant two goals in the last four games and has yet to give keeper Lombardi a chance to show his stuff, Unfortunately, the offense has also only tallied twice over the same period. Yet McEachen remains optimistic, knowing the defense will remain solid while he searches for the right combination up front. "We're pretty flexible," McEachen said. "We'll just keep moving people around until it works."

Against Babson it was a lack of solid mid-field play that led to the tough loss. "They were stronger and tougher than us," commented McEachen, "they won all the knockdowns in the mid-field.

Intially, Middlebury seemed to have Babson off their rhythm and controlled play for the first 20 minutes. Babson adjusted, however, and dominated the remainder of the contest. The only goal came at 22:50 of the second stanza, and was scored by a free Babson forward after the ball crossed the goal mouth untouched by Lombardi.

The poor mid-field play in the Babson game came as a surprise following the superb work done against U.V.M. The Panthers switched to a 4-4-2 for the Catamounts, and the result was improved defense as well as a better transition game. Gulla did a fine job marking Francois Barel, U.V.M.'s high scoring forward, and O'Day had a fine game in his first start.

The better transition also resulted in a number of outstanding oppurtunities on offense. Finally, at 31:42 of the first half, the Panthers got the only goal they would need. Seconds after coming into the game, Wertimer rammed a long lead pass to Wenthe, who took the ball in stride and after faking briefly, rolled a shot along the ground that beat the charging U.V.M. keeper.

"Every game is now a must win, and they don't get any easier."

-Ron McEachen

Tomorrow, the Panthers take on the hot Lord Jeff's of Amherst, currently ranked third in New England Div. III. "The mid-field must have an unbelievable day for us to win," McEachen said. The mid-field will remain unchanged from the Dartmouth game. In the backfield, Gulla and O'Day will exchange positions in an attempt to shut down the Lord Jeff's high powered attack. "We're really doing it the hard way," said McEachen, "Every game is now a must win and they don't get any easier."

Final comments were left for Noonan, who said, "If we don't play our most intense game yet, there's no way we'll win."

The game is slated to begin at 11 a.m. for those making the trip.

Golfers victorious despite rain

By Jack Bousa

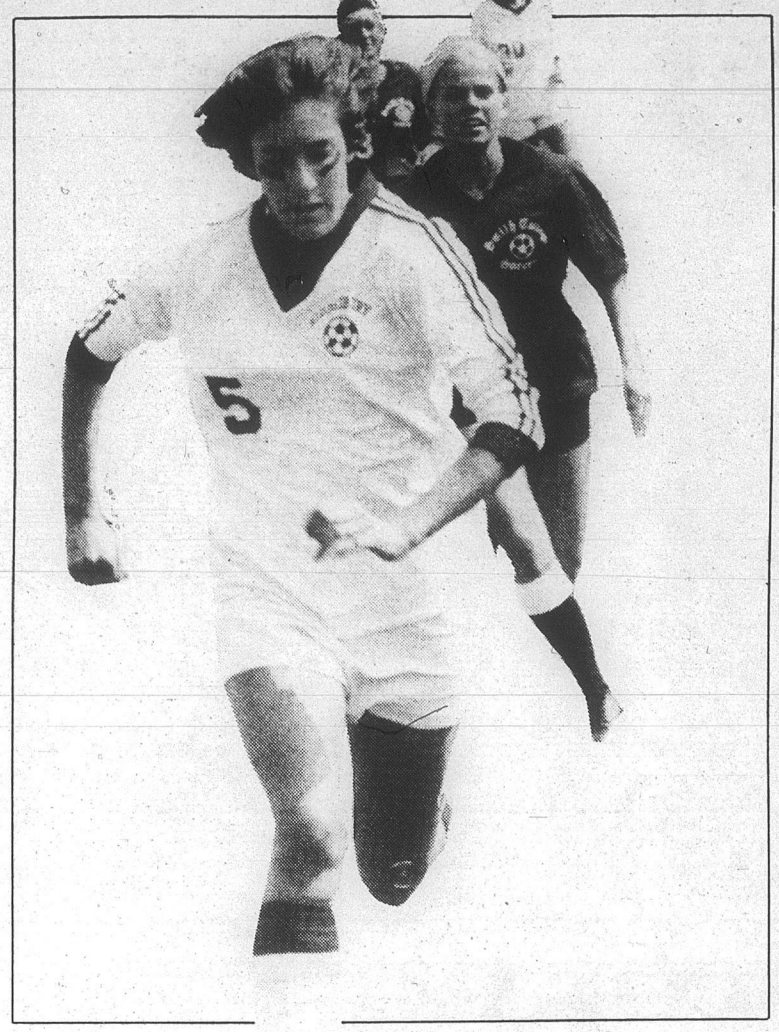
On Friday, Oct. 1, the Middlebury golf team defeated St. Michaels 440-445 at Burlington C.C. The rain and high wind made this a high-scoring battle between the two Vermont rivals. Coach Wendy Forbes observed, "We could win without Jeff Cummings." But barely.

Peter Wlodkowski '84 led the Panthers with an 81. "I was decent considering the rain and a dramatic shanked wedge shot on hole eleven, the first of my competitive career," commented The Wod.

Second low for Middlebury was Jack Bousa with an 83. He recalled that he liked Burlington's greens since he had a 79 in last year's Goss Invitational. "Today, I made key bogey putts on one, ten, and fifteen to prevent a mental collapse. I chipped in on 16 for birdie and made two fine par putts on 17 and 18 to overcome four double-bogies made earlier in the round," annotated The Kid.

The other four players did enough to insure that Middlebury finished ahead of St. Michaels. Kurt Hier '86 shot a 91. Andy Gluck '85 shot a 92. Regan Remmoullard '85, in his debut match, shot a 93. Peter Lamson '85 shot a 95, commenting, "I am looking forward to the ski season."

After the round, Forbes reminded his troops that, "...in order to be good, one must be able to drive the ball and chip and putt." Middlebury escaped at St. Michaels, but today they face the RPI Engineers on the road, a team that deeated the Panthers last year at Ralph Myhre's course. They will have to obey the Old Master's dictum to win this one.



Women's soccer drops in ratings

By Torsten Garber

The Middlebury women's varsity soccer team met with adversity this past week, losing one goal games to St. Lawrence, Saturday, Oct. 2, and Plattsburgh, Monday, Oct. 4. The Panthers overall record dropped to 2-4-1.

St. Lawrence came onto the field very hot, scoring a goal early on in the first half. St. Lawrence prevented Middlebury from making any successful attacks, and near the end of the half added another tally for a 2-0 halftime lead.

Middlebury looked as if they were ready to play at the start of the second stanza. Jenny Godfrey '85 scored early on in the second half with a shot into the upper-right hand corner of the net. The Panthers kept the pressure on throughout the rest of the game, but could not put the ball into the net. Middlebury came out on the short end 2-1.

Kathleen O'Conner '83, mused about the game, "We definitely outplayed them in the second half, but they had scored two goals against us in the first half, and we just couldn't make up the difference."

The Panthers hooked up against Plattsburgh two days later in what developed into a very physical contest. Middlebury had trouble generating an offense, but the defense remained tough and kept the Panthers in the game. However, with only three minutes left in the game, Plattsburgh finally broke the deadlock with a goal, thus handing the Panthers a very frustrating 1-0 loss. O'Conner commented, "We simply could not could not get anything going the entire game."

Goalie June Larrabee '86, commented on her team's performance, "We are working well together, but we have played some very tough teams. Plattsburgh's record was 3-1, and was extremely tough. However, our new offensive alignment is giving us the opportunity to create many breakaway runs and giving us an extra fullback to help us deal with different offensive threats."

The Catamounts from U.V.M. traveled to Middlebury yesterday. After break, Middlebury goes to Dartmouth, Thursday, Oct. 13, then hosts Plymouth St., Oct. 15.

MOONLIGHT MADNESS

THURSDAY Oct. 7 9 a.m. - 10p.m.
FRIDAY Oct. 8 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
SATURDAY Oct. 9 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

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Illiterate athletes

By Andy Gluck

Imagine. Last year Kevin Ross was a college junior who played basketball for Creighton University. Now at age 23 he attends a special elementary school with children half his age. His reading ability is estimated to be at the second grade level. Now consider this: A summer job where you do not have to show up or do any work, yet receive over 2,000 dollars. Quintin Dailey, a former University of San Francisco star, had this luxury. Also, it is actually possible to take basketweaving, beginning ceramics or baseball theory for course credit. Unfortunately, these situations are becoming more commonplace in American colleges. Student-athletes are often receiving inadequate schooling and it is time for educators to address this crisis.

Fortunately, not all schools have turned their back on student-athletes, nor have they all tried to cover up violations. In the Ross case, Creighton is vigorously assisting in Kevin's attempt to start his education from scratch! Other coaches and administrators have been careful to follow their athletes' academic progression. Examples are Dean Smith at North Carolina, Joe Paterno at Penn St. and John Thompson at Georgetown. Middlebury is another fine example of a school which believes in academics and athletics. Many athletes here juggle two sports along with a normal course load.

A few highly skilled athletes have also demonstrated how studies and sports can carry equal importance. Bill Bradley, now a U.S. Senator, was a Rhodes Scholar and a small forward for the N.Y. Knicks. Alan Page, a former defensive tackle for the Vikings and Bears, is now a practicing attorney. Also, George "Doc" Medich combines his pitching skills with a medical practice.

For some college athletes, the challenge of training both the mind and the body is too difficult. This group does have several alternatives. The N.B.A.'s hardship system allows financially poor athletes, such as Magic Johnson, the opportunity to turn pro before they complete college. In baseball and hockey, a superior athlete like Robin Yount or Bobby Carpenter can go directly to the professional ranks. The president of Brown University has suggested another possibility. By creating "semi-pro" athletic teams consisting of college students, he feels the hypocrisy of college sport will be removed.

No matter what the solution, the issue of college athletics is a pressing one. Whether a player is required to have academic checks with his coaches on road trips or a private team tutor, some extra attention toward college athletes is required. After all, not every 18-21 year old ballplayer is headed for the pros. Herschel Walker, Georgia's exceptional running back, helped to illustrate this in his decision to remain at Georgia. Although he knows without a doubt that he could play in the N.F.L., Walker realized that if he challenged the no hardship rule (N.C.A.A. football only) then others who could not make it would be forfeitting their educations.

After all, we certainly can not afford any more 6'9" second-graders.

Stickwomen on winning streak

By Mary Rolph

The Middlebury varsity stickwomen evened their record at 3-3 with a 1-0 victory over visiting U.V.M., Monday, Oct. 4. The win brought the team's winning streak to three games after a victory over St. Lawrence two days earlier.

Monday's game with the interstate rival Catamounts was one the entire squad was psyched to win. It was an extremely fast paced game, with U.V.M. having the most breakaways and corners, but senior co-captain Sue Keating kept the Panthers in the contest with fine goaltending.

After a scoreless but exciting first half, the Panthers began to pressure the U.V.M. keeper. She managed four saves before Buff Woodworth '83 tallied with only 6:40 remaining in the game.

The win was the first in years against U.V.M. The stickwomen's performance was best described by Anne Conway '84, "The Panthers bit down hard on U.V.M."

On Saturday, Oct. 2, Middlebury displayed the same great show of skill and manuverability and completely dominated visiting St. Lawrence 4-1. Woodworth, Kelly Morgan '84, Laura Ottaviano '85 and Margaret Goeble '84 were responsible for the damage done to the Larries.

The only goal scored on Middlebury was in the first half, when Dean Wonnacott's daughter, who is a senior at St. Lawrence, was allowed to score on orders from Old Chapel.

The Panthers are hot and it is hoped that they can keep their winning streak going. The team traveled to Williams yesterday and returns after break to face the Big Green at Dartmouth, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Life after football?

By Don Hall

Is there life without professional football? Some people have already written this season off, while others still hope for a reconciliation between the players and the owners. The N.F.L. strike has had an interesting effect on Americans, whether they are football fans or not.

In the absence of pro football, many fans have taken to the field themselves. Hospitals reported numerous football-related injuries last Sunday, including one Cleveland man who was knocked unconscious while playing without a helmet. In the typical American household, the men grumble about Jack Donlan and Ed Garvey, while wives silently rejoice at the propect of a Sunday without football. Maybe they will get their husbands to do something constructive for once.

The N.F.L. players' strike has also affected the Middlebury community. Mentioning the strike brings looks of frustration, anger, indifference, and even relief. Bill Shackleford '84 said, "I'm really glad they went on strike. Now I won't get mad for at least another year." Ethan Bloomberg '85 wasn't upset about the strike. "For once," he said, "I'm happy to see the most important baseball games capture attention from the least important football games."

Cross-country conquers Union

By Leslie Wright

The men's and women's cross- country teams traveled to Schenectady last week where they met and conquered Union. Even the home course advantage in this comparatively urban setting didn't tip the scales in Union's favor as Middlebury easily took the 2.86 mile women's event and the five mile men's event.

In the women's race captain Jamie Maerder '83 set the pace, finishing first in 16:22. She was followed by freshman Mary Ogden, who was second in 16:25. Union's top two runners, Inge Stockman and Danielle Chormack, took third and fourth spots in 16:33 and 16:41 respectively. Third for Middlebury was Liz Rand '84 who finished fifth in 16:50. Lindsey Aikens '84 came across of the line in 17:00 for seventh place leading Tina Signer, Leslie Wright '84, Cathy Daniels '84, Julie Greene '84, Chris Chandler '84, and Tony Sparrow '86 in succession.

By the time Middlebury had finished their top 10 runners, Union only had three in. Having the core of the women's team of close or equal ability works as an advantage during the race. The women can run together and pull each other along. The faster runners out front score, while the rest of the pack displacs potential point earning spots for opposing teams. The women totaled a team score of 23 points; a comfortable margin over Union's 36.

The men's results were not unlike the women's. Fine individual performances yielded just 22 team points for the Panthers against Union's 35. Mike Graham '84, who has yet to see a man finish in front of him this season, out sprinted Union's Bill McRoberts for first place. Graham's time was 25:36, just 11 seconds off the course record. Captain Tom Van de Water '84 finished close behind for third palce in 25:48. David Spaidal '84 was fourth in 26:19. With a time of 27:05, Scott Tucker '85 was sixth. Middlebury's fifth scorer was freshman Jim Bromley who finished eighth.

The men boast a 2-1 record so far this season. The women as well have won 2 out of 3 meets. Saturday both teams run at home on the Red Kelly trail. The women face Plattsburg State, while the men size up Johnson St.

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To the Libra who keeps us all in line—Happy Birthday Vati! Love, Karen.

Well, Al, here it is — my ad in the paper ... just in case you've forgotten! Subtle, aren't I?

Dale — Whose pantyhose are those in your bedroom? Could they possibly be A's? Passionately yours, DMC—TKP

DMC—No, they're your Mother's. Love, Dale.

Paul — Ah, it's still kinda harsh.

Hi from me too! Heard you've been calling. We miss you too! Yomama.

Brian McBride has great legs.

Miss Ravel — "Happy Fall" — Droste — class 'til 4:30 on Wed. How can I possibly ask you out when I don't know who you are? M.

Hey True-Scott: Get a real legislative body. And get a real interviewer — that philosopher king has got to go. And where is Taiwan, anyway? The Chewa Attackers

I know it's not Thanksgiving yet, but I really would like a yam or two. No sweet potatoes, though.

Yoda — How does La Machine function? As long as The Dryer? In a leather jacket? Try to keep it down — I haven't got time for the pain. Love and kisses from Frank and the Hell's Angels. Luv, Nif

Hey Tim: Thanks for the goodies...Your night-owl editor friends.

Hey, Chopped Livuh: Psyching Buns Megally. Your chicks

JSA — The loft is not a what? Banch number 1.

Hello Beth and Gretch! Love, ex-Big One.

Hey Mikey, Your stress management skills need work! Come on now — how important can it be, anyway? YOU take it easy. — L

P.A.M. You're a wild man! Hardly working at the Big Green Resort Hotel eh? Much drinking involved — jack much you hoser! y.g.b. DMC

"Legs" in Pearsons basement—Why such baggy pants? Try shorts. They become you. An Admirer.

Wilma H. — No move animal cracker runs in the Mercedes, huh? We'll break in the new one with lots of road trips and banana bread, otay panky? Congrats! Your ex-roomie.

Mooooooooooooooooo!

JAM — Our apple pies have personality. XXX LAK

To the 3 blue 'berries' of the sortie de voiture.' We want to party with you! U-Haul; ME-Haul 2

Mothball: Eat feces and die

John Nelson: You are STILL thoroughly repugnant, even after all this time.

Sylvia, I can do the Josh, and more. Please ask me to dance. (and play German music, I know it's your specialty). Love and drugs, Fredbird.

Why is an elephant big, gray, and wrinkly?

Hey Wally Weekenders! Whoever thought we'd be alumni? Let's do up some golf this weekend and discuss Ari's fish that got away. Wally Kling.

Dodge trucks are a coming — head on? Look out, we're going the wrong way!

Dale: Get a real classified. The Compost

Oh Dale, you said you wouldn't tell about the weekend ...

Kings are White, Queens are Red, When the Queen sees you, 'Off with your head!'

Aren't Paulie and Mikey the cutest? See the 1982 Kaleidescope.

You won't get hosed — "Cuddles" for King '83.

Hadley North Basement: My hovercraft is not full of eels. Beware October 9th. The marianette.

To K.C. — Lizzy Borden Had an axe, but we've got an autobus. Squish. P.S. Are you hungry? Or do you want to discuss religion?

K.Wren: We have your mug. Love and Postcards, Harold, Pugsley, J.O., J.H., Sam, Maude, Sugar, Sylvia, and Magrat.

Oh, Hugh-Bert, You're so clean your mother won't know you. Oh, there's a man in the bathtub!!! Mr. Bubble.

E: Yay, it's over and done with since Wednesday (not like Faber College — they don't have it there). Let's celebrate NOW — Happy break. E's W.

JF: Thanks — Planet

Foo-Foo: S.O.M.F. Dessert. On the ceiling. Bed is dead. TMD. Get a grip. Buy stock in Kleenex. Yams

D-bug: You know WHAT? G.P. for Midd, Quechee, Vermouth,and toothy smiles. It's easy! Luv ya, Laris.

I dont't want to be anybody's prisoner; I want to be Queen.

M — I didn't want to EMBARRASS you with another classified but I still need two more Vettes and a visit from ya today at about 12:25. B

To Monomuc(ed), Finally ... an excuse to stay in bed all day ... alone! But hey, it beats the other bug on campus ... Then again, Whynot

Sam (the guy with the Phillie's bat helmet). You make my heart throb — a good looking Frosh. P.S. Reply necessary.

Ally: We wouldn't blow chunks if you knew how to tuna radio. GBG and X-Ed.

True-scott — Get a real last name. By the way, where's our classified? Us.

Irvin Senecal 1-623-6971 or may be seen at Whiting Four Corners, about 11 miles south on Route 30 from Middlebury Field house. First white house on Leicester Rd.

For Sale

1977 Datsun F10, front drive, 5 speed, AM-FM, new paint job, new brakes and muffler. 50,000 mi. $2475. Ext. 2292 or 388-3827

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Needed

Computer Assistant, 10 hrs. per wk. to be arranged; must have basic knowledge of computer operations and data entry but will train in specific skills needed. Job is federally funded so applicants must be on financial aid. If interested, see Mrs. Fleck, Old Chapel, ASAP.

Museum Assistant for Sheldon Museum. Assist in projects, clerical work. Must be good typist and eligible to earn $800 or more in work-study funds since job is federally funded (if unsure about this, see Financial Aid Office). 10 hrs. per wk. Call Mr. Baker, Sheldon Museum, 388-2117 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Cream jacket with green trim and waterskiing patches. Reward! Patches have great personal value. Besides, I'm cold! Contact Linda, Box 2163, 8-7582 or 8-9001.

Needed

Drum instructor for local child. If interested, see Mrs. Fleck, Old Chapel, ASAP.

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